

(3)
30 JUL 60
R.

~~Mr. Swanson~~
Library

Essex

TENDRING
RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for 1959



TENDRING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1959

Chairman:

W. H. ROSE, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

M. A. SWANN, Esq.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mrs. M. C. WRIGHT

Vice-Chairman: Mr. C. P. HARVEY

Mr. F. W. AYLMORE

Mr. A. J. BRETT

Mrs. E. CLAYTON

Mr. P. J. COLE

Miss K. DANIELS, J. P.

Mr. S. E. DUDLEY

Mr. A. FULLER

Mr. E. G. JONES

Mr. E. LOWE

Rev. P. N. PALMER M.A.

Mr. H. M. POOLE

Mr. W. H. ROSE

Mr. P. SAUNDERS

Mr. M. A. SWANN

Mr. A. R. SMITH

R.D. PEARCE, M.R.C.S.(Eng), L.R.C.P.(Lon), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of
Brightlingsea, Clacton, Frinton and Walton, the Rural District
of Tendring and Assistant County Medical Officer.

G. W. YEARSLEY, Cert.R.San.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

J. SMITH, Cert.R.San.I., Cert.I.Housing.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

T. M. WHITE, Cert.R.San.I., M.A.P.H.I.

(commenced 1st July 1959) Additional Public Health Inspector.

Miss V. G. HENAGULPH

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health.

R. G. DEBNAM

Clerk to the Public Health Inspector.

Telephone:
Weeley 254.

Council Offices,
Weeley,
Clacton-on-Sea,
Essex.

June 1960.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of Public Health in the Rural District of Tendring for 1959. I have for some time held the opinion that the Chief Public Health Inspector should have the opportunity of making a personal contribution to the Annual Report and I have accordingly asked Mr. Yearsley to write that part of the report which specifically concerns him.

The entire Public Health Department moved during the autumn into the new wing that has been built on to the existing offices. The department is now accommodated as one unit in pleasant surroundings in comparison with its previous dispersal, and this arrangement has proved very satisfactory.

The excellent summer will long be remembered. The amount of sunshine was the greatest since records have been kept, and the rainfall the lowest since 1933. The long period of drought experienced during the summer was felt particularly at Weeley Heath. In this Parish the wells dried up and it was found necessary to take water daily to these residents. Few villages in the District are now without piped water and plans are afoot to make a supply available to this village, and I hope these plans will proceed with all speed.

Of the 458 cases of infectious disease which were notified during the year 379 were measles. This does in fact conform to the pattern we have experienced for many years now, in which there is a high incidence of measles biennially. The low incidence of Poliomyelitis in this part of the country was gratifying. However, the appearance of the disease in other parts of the country is indicative of the limited knowledge which still exists concerning the behaviour of the Polio virus. There can be little doubt that the mass immunisation that has taken place has played a part in the limitation of the disease. The tragic death from Poliomyelitis of a professional footballer during the early part of the year caused many young men and women to seek immunisation and large numbers took advantage of the facilities available. It is regrettable that it is

necessary for a well known personality to die before many sections of the community are stimulated sufficiently to seek protection.

In each of my districts there has been a greater number of children immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough and vaccinated against smallpox than in recent years. This is most encouraging and it is to be hoped that parents will continue to take advantage of the facilities offered by their general practitioners and also by the clinics in the area.

During the summer a small outbreak of food poisoning was investigated. It is fortunate that the extent of this outbreak was limited to a few people but the incident managed to prove to the food handlers concerned in infecting the food the necessity for stricter personal hygiene.

The Council's housing policy for 1959 included the construction of a hostel at Lawford for the housing of the elderly. Although the building is not yet completed progress has been made and the first tenants will no doubt be admitted later in 1960.

A small sewage scheme has been commenced at Point Clear, and I sincerely hope that the large and expensive sewage systems which have been designed for the entire Western Area will be soon commenced. There is no doubt that it is necessary for many of the existing sewers in the district to be renewed and enlarged but progress so far has been slow.

In May Mr. J. Kendall the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector resigned his post and Mr. Smith was promoted to the position. Mr. T. White was appointed to fill the vacancy of Additional Public Health Inspector and joined the Department in July.

In conclusion I would like to record my appreciation to the Council for their co-operation during the year. To the staff of the Public Health Department I extend my gratitude for their work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. D. PEARCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area in acres	...	...	65,884
Population			
1959 Registrar General's Estimate			24,950
1951 Census	...		24,434
Density of population per acre	...		.378
Rateable value	...		£199,318
Sum represented by penny rate (1959-1960)			£785
Number of inhabited dwellings (approx)			8,500
Census	...		7,431
Total live births	...		307
Live birth rate	...		12.3
Live birth rate corrected	...		13.8
Total still births	...		3
Total live and still births	...		310
Still birth rate (per thousand)	...		9.7
Total deaths	...		371
Crude death rate	...		14.9
Death rate corrected	...		10.8
Death of infants under 1 year of age			10
Infant mortality rate - total	...		32.6
Infant mortality rate - legitimate			27.6
Infant mortality rate - illegitimate			117.6
Neo-natal mortality rate	...		22.8
Early Neo-natal mortality rate	...		22.8
Perinatal mortality rate	...		32.2
Number of illegitimate births	...		17
Percentage of total births	...		5.5
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			-
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			-
Maternal mortality rate	...		-
Total deaths due to cancer	...		57
Total deaths due to cancer of lung			8
Tuberculosis deaths	...		2

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Live birth rate	...	...	16.5
Death rate	...	...	11.6
Infantile mortality rate	...		22.0
Still birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births)			20.7

VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid year has been increased by 140. It seems likely that this increase will be more than maintained with the electrification of the railway line to London.

The birth rate is a little lower than it was in 1958, and continues to be lower than the National birth rate.

The still birth rate has decreased this year and remains below the National figure.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1959 is the lowest on record, but the rate for this district is higher than the National average.

The death rate for the district continues to be lower than that of England and Wales and is in fact .1 lower than in 1958.

The principal causes of, and various ages at, death are given in the following tables:-

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1959

CAUSE OF DEATH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	2
Meningococcal infection ...	1	-	1
Cancer (all sites) ...	27	30	57
Leukaemia ...	5	1	6
Diabetes ...	1	3	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	50	45	95
Coronary disease ...	35	18	53
Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	5
Other heart disease ...	21	28	49
Other circulatory disease ...	9	5	14
Influenza ...	3	2	5
Pneumonia ...	11	12	23
Bronchitis ...	7	-	7
Other disease of respiratory system	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2	-	2
Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	3	-	3
Congenital malformations ...	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	17	27
Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	-	1
Other accidents ...	5	3	8
Suicide ...	1	-	1
	<hr/> 200 <hr/>	<hr/> 171 <hr/>	<hr/> 371 <hr/>

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1959

Under 1 year ...	...	10
1 and under 5 years ...	...	3
5 and under 15 years	...	2
15 and under 25 years	...	3
25 and under 45 years	...	10
45 and under 65 years	...	65
65 and under 75 years	...	87
75 and upwards ...	...	191
		<hr/> 371 <hr/>

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following figures show the number of infectious diseases which were notified in the district during 1959:-

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases to Hospital	Cases at Home	Cases Confirmed	Deaths
Encephalitis	1	1	-	1	-
Erysipelas	4	1	3	4	-
Food Poisoning	6	6	-	6	-
Infective Hepatitis	1	-	1	1	-
Measles	379	1	378	379	-
Pneumonia	15	1	14	15	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	38	-	38	38	-
Sonne Dysentery	1	-	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	12	-	12	12	-
Totals:	458	10	448	458	-

TUBERCULOSIS 1959

Age Groups of the two cases notified and two deaths during the year are given in the table below:-

Age Groups in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1951

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1952	19	2
1953	15	4
1954	12	1
1955	15	4
1956	4	1
1957	10	4
1958	9	3
1959	2	2

The following figures give the number of cases on the register at the end of 1959:-

Respiratory Male	37	Non-respiratory Male	12
Respiratory Female	22	Non-respiratory Female	12
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	59		24
	<hr/>		<hr/>

TOTAL: 83.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company supplies all the mains water. The Company also distributes the supply in seventeen parishes of the district which are within the Company's statutory area. The Council distributes the supply in the western area parishes of Elmstead, Great Bromley, Alresford, Frating, Thorrington, Great Bentley and St. Osyth. The Company has 102.4 miles of mains and the Council approximately 40 miles. The total number of properties in the district connected to the mains is 6,979 and represents approximately 73% of the total.

There are still a few scattered areas without water mains, where the cost would be excessively high in relation to the number of properties to be served. In the areas of Weeley Heath and Chisbon Heath about 3,700 yards of main would need to be laid, mostly in the parish of St. Osyth, to serve no more than about 45 properties, but there is serious need for this supply. Most of the shallow wells are unsatisfactory and after prolonged spells of dry weather water has had to be carted to the residents. Where there is a fundamental domestic and agricultural need cost cannot be the only consideration.

Towards the latter part of the year a 4 inch main was laid by the Water Company in the parish of Little Bromley for a distance of 1,944 yards to serve 33 properties. This main cost £3,248. and has to be met by the Council under guarantee because of very inadequate revenue. Considering the cost involved and the pressure put on the Council to have the main laid it is disappointing that few connections have yet been made.

The number of samples taken from shallow wells during the year was 97 and the results were as follow:-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Bacteriological	20	45	65
Nitrate Nitrogen	9	15	24
Chemical	8	0	8

Information supplied by the Chief Engineer, Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company.

"Practically the whole of the water supplied to the district was obtained from our Dedham Pumping Station, with some assistance from the Company's subsidiary sources at Lawford during the summer peak period.

The estimated quantity of water supplied to the area of the Tendring Rural District which lies within the Company's statutory area, in the 12 months ended 31st December, 1959, amounted to 166.329 million gallons; an average daily consumption of 0.456 million gallons.

The total quantity taken for domestic purposes during the year was 88.001 million gallons; an average daily consumption of 0.241 million gallons. The total amount taken through trade meters was 78.329 million gallons; an average daily consumption of 0.25 million gallons.

The total number of connections (domestic and trade) made in the year to the Company's mains in the Rural District, amounted to 161, making a total number of 5155 connections on the 31st December, 1959.

Approximately 2,756 yards of new main were laid in the Tendring Rural District during the year, making a total length of 102.4 miles laid to the end of the year."

Dedham Works - Water Analyses.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

1959		
	Maximum	Minimum
Colour	5	Nil
pH	7.7	7.3
Electric Conductivity	900	825
Chlorine present as Chloride	144	112
Hardness. Total	290	275
Carbonate	270	255
Non-Carbonate	30	5
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.3	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.35	0.04
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Metals (Iron)	0.25	0.10
Turbidity	less than 3	Nil
Odour	Faint chlorinous	Nil

1959

	Maximum	Minimum
Free Carbon Dioxide	25	10
Total Solids	600	555
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	270	255
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.1	Absent
Oxygen absorbed	0.40	0.00
Residual Chlorine	0.25	Nil

Bacteriological Results

	<u>1 day at 37°C</u>	<u>2 days at 37°C</u>	<u>3 days at 20°C</u>
No. of Colonies developing on Agar.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.	1 per ml.

	<u>Present in.</u>	<u>Absent from.</u>	<u>Probable No.</u>
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction.	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1).	-- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

Remarks

These samples are practically clear and bright in appearance, have a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and are free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

FOOD

The following list indicates the number of premises at which food for human consumption is prepared or sold:-

Slaughterhouses	...	3
-----------------	-----	---

Cafes and Restaurants	...	28
School Canteens	...	8
Butchers' Shops	...	20
Fish Friers	...	4
Wet Fish Shops	...	7
Bread and Cake Shops	...	8
General Shops	...	82
Greengrocers	...	6
Ice Cream Vendors	...	117
Bakehouses	...	13
Milk Shops	...	11

The Council is not the Food and Drugs Authority for their district.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

Condemned meat is coloured with naphthaline green dye for removal to a firm in Colchester where it is put into digesters for obtaining fats and other by-products. Other condemned foods are collected and disposed of in the Council's refuse tips.

Cattle (including Calves).

		lbs.
Carcases and all organs	...	654
Heads	...	420
Lungs	...	120
Livers	...	2,884
Spleens	...	6
Kidneys	...	3
Mesenteries	...	60
Hearts	...	24
Foreleg	...	18
Hock and leg	...	5
Tongue	...	1

Pigs

Carcases and all organs	...	544
Heads	...	100
Livers	...	197
Lungs	...	82
Hearts	...	15
Mesenteries	...	1
Thin flanks	...	8
Legs	...	33
Skins	...	35

Sheep

Carcases and all organs	...	409
Livers	...	38
Lungs	...	2
Flank	...	6

Other Foods

Tinned eggs	...	42
Tinned cream	...	1
Tinned spaghetti	...	1
Tinned meat	...	322
Tinned beans	...	29
Tinned milk	...	53
Tinned peas	...	19
Tinned fruit	...	294
Tinned soup	...	37
Frozen rabbits	...	69
Frozen liver	...	5
Coconut	...	10

Total: 2 tons. 18 cwts. 51 lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The three slaughterhouses are situated at Little Clacton, Tendring and Wix and the occupiers have agreed to carry out improvements to comply with the Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations of 1958 by 1st May, 1961.

Although these slaughterhouses are not in full time use the equivalent of about 70% of the meat consumed in the district has at times been dealt with and it has been agreed that there are sufficient slaughtering facilities. In any event no applications have been received for the erection of more slaughterhouses.

Meat inspection is carried out 100% but does entail 2 - 3 hours duty every Sunday besides late evenings in the week. Unfortunately the Government seem disinclined to amend the Meat Regulations to prohibit the need for Sunday meat inspection.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1,036	134	27	2,031	1,591
Number inspected	1,036	134	27	2,031	1,591
Disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	11	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	201	25	1	22	144
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	19.5	18.6	3.7	1.6	9.4
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	4	-	-	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.9	3.0	-	-	.6
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

MILK

There are 14 registered distributors supplying milk in the district of whom 11 have premises within the area.

Dealer's licences pasteurised milk	9
Supplementary licences pasteurised milk	5
Dealer's licences tuberculin tested milk	9
Supplementary licences tuberculin tested milk	5
Dealer's licences sterilised milk	8
Supplementary licences sterilised milk	5

Producers and producer-retailers are the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

ICE CREAM

During the year five persons were registered to sell wrapped ice cream under the Essex County Council Act, 1933. The total number now registered is 117.

SHELLFISH (Mulluxan)

During 1959, 1,057,145 Oysters were passed through the purification tanks at Brightlingsea.

HOUSING

There is still much to be done before it can be said that all unfit houses have been done away with. There are 46 occupied condemned dwellings, apart from many others for which demolition would be the most appropriate procedure. More houses and small bungalows need to be erected by the Council in several parishes to cope with this problem.

During the year 23 tenants from condemned dwellings have been rehoused by the Council, but difficulties often arise when rehousing is being considered. There are the very aged who are sometimes best not disturbed, there are the single men and there are those who refuse accommodation when offered, besides the occasional problem families. It is not possible to do much more than help the deserving families who are anxious to have their lot improved and who will co-operate to that end.

The following summary indicates the extent of new building, the number of houses demolished and other housing matters:-

New houses erected	
By the Council	22
By private enterprise	111

Houses demolished	27
Houses improved with Improvement Grants	29
Houses improved and/or repaired after -	
Informal Action	43
Statutory Action	Nil

CAMPING GROUNDS AND CARAVANS

There are 14 camping grounds in the district; 7 at St. Osyth, 5 at Little Clacton, 1 at Thorpe-le-Soken and 1 at Great Bromley.

In addition there are many individual caravans occupied in the summer months besides a number which are used for residential purposes.

Planning Consent is sometimes given for sites which are very unsuitable for the good development of camping grounds, particularly where low lying land is subject to flooding and where the provision of adequate and satisfactory foul water drainage is very difficult.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

An entirely new system of sewage disposal has been installed in Wix which will enable all the existing Council Houses to be fully serviced and provision has been made to accept sewage from the school. Furthermore, an early start is contemplated with the St. Osyth scheme. It is unfortunate that there are not more extensive sewerage schemes in the district. Sewerage schemes are the most urgent and most costly of all the work needing to be done by the Council, and there are many nuisances from polluted land, ditches and tidal rivers, which from time to time are physically and aesthetically revolting.

Considerable private new building is proceeding with cesspool drainage and the demands on the cesspool emptying service increase year by year. The disposal of cesspool contents becomes increasingly more difficult. Framers are more and more inclined to favour farmyard and artificial manures than to have cesspool contents on their land and premises. It often seems that emptying cesspools is merely a matter of transferring nuisances from one place to another. Large numbers of cesspools seem even worse in a rural area than the privy-middens and pails of former days. The occupiers did then invariably deal with their own, which was akin to themselves, and did not require other folk to be contaminated with them.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse collection is carried out by direct labour throughout the 24 parishes in the district. During the winter months collections are made weekly from approximately 1,995 properties and fortnightly from 7,165 properties. The areas receiving weekly collections are Lawford, Manningtree, Mistley and Parkeston. During the summer months weekly collections are made on the Bay and Tower Estates, St. Osyth and collections have to be made from the many large and small caravan sites in the district then occupied. The weight of refuse collected per annum is in the region of 7,000 tons.

It has been decided to extend weekly collections to the parishes of St. Osyth, Great Bentley, Little Clacton and Thorpe-le-Soken, which will mean that some 52% of the properties in the district will then have a weekly collection. Five vehicles and 13 men will be engaged full time on the work of refuse and salvage collections. The vehicles to be used are 2 Bedford/Eagle Compressmores (diesel), 2 Bedford/Eagle 12 cubic yard side loaders (petrol) and one similar 12 cubic yard with diesel engine. A spare vehicle and additional labour will be necessary during the summer months.

Refuse disposal has been concentrated on two controlled tips at Lawford and Weeley with the exception of refuse from Parkeston and near areas which has been taken into the Borough of Harwich, where the Council is reclaiming areas of the fore-shore. The work of controlled tipping at Lawford and Weeley is undertaken by one man using a four wheel drive diesel engined Bray shovel, but he has to be taken off from time to time to do work on two other disused tips.

The net cost of refuse collection and disposal for the financial year ended 31st March, 1959, was £9,167. This gives a cost of nearly £1,000 per 1,000 properties, £367 per 1,000 population and an estimated of 26/2d. per ton of refuse. These figures compare very favourably with those given in the Costing Returns of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for 1957/1958, despite the added costs which will obtain with more up-to-date returns. The average net figures quoted for the 59 Rural Districts in the Returns are £1,635, £514 and 31/3d. respectively.

(b) The collection and sale of salvage materials have continued without cease since the war years and with increasing tonnage. Waste paper is baled in a hand fed electric press and bonus payments are made to the men on a tonnage basis. There has always been a useful credit to offset some of the cost of

refuse collection and it should be reasonable to believe that the salvage of waste materials is in the interest of national economy. During the year the sales were as follow:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper	145.	15.	1.	0.	1085.	1.	10.
Newspaper	86.	18.	1.	0.	657.	13.	10.
Ferrous Metal	7.	6.	2.	0.	46.	10.	6.
Textiles		10.	0.	14.	8.	9.	1.
	240.	10.	0.	14.	1797.	15.	3.

(c) Two cesspool machines are in full time use - one Dennis 800 gallon (diesel) and one Karrier 675 gallon (petrol). The Karrier was purchased in April, 1948, and is to be replaced with another Dennis 800 gallon (diesel). The total number of loads dealt with during the financial year ended 31st March 1959, was 3,435 and the gross income £2,448. 15s. Od. A nominal charge of 12s. 6d. per load or visit is made for domestic cesspools and 25s. Od. for trade premises. Bonus payments are made to the four men employed to increase the loads per day as much as possible. There were 381 loads dealt with in excess of the previous year and an increase of the gross income of £327.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1959:-

	Total Inspections	Notices Served Informal	Formal
Houses Unfit	70	5	13
Houses unfit Revisits	264	-	-
Houses with Defects	138	53	1
Houses with Defects Revisits	77	-	-
Houses Drainage	171	22	-
Houses Sanitary Accommodation	19	8	-
Houses Overcrowding	6	-	-
Houses Dirty	8	-	-
Houses Verminous	8	-	-
Improvement Grants	75	-	-
Water Supplies	211	44	-
Water Samples Collected	106	-	-
Swimming Pools	5	-	-
Schools	9	1	-
Dairies	4	-	-

	Total Inspections	Notices Served	
		Informal	Formal
Food Premises	64	-	-
Bakehouses	6	1	-
Factories	6	6	-
Shops	34	-	-
Camping Grounds	18	7	-
Caravans	69	-	-
Beach Huts and Shacks	4	-	-
Infectious Disease Enquiries	42	-	-
Food Poisoning Enquiries	11	-	-
Refuse Tips and Deposits	215	2	-
Premises Inspected for Rats and Mice	748	-	-
Rat and Mice Infestations dealt with	479	-	-
Polluted Rivers and Ditches	119	7	-
Ice Cream Premises	15	-	-
Nuisances from Animals	9	-	-
Piggeries	8	-	-
Slaughterhouses	426	-	-
Miscellaneous	214	3	-
	<u>3,658</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>14</u>

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

No premises were treated for the eradication of bed bugs during 1959.

VERMIN, MOTH, ETC.

Rooms fumigated	7
Houses fumigated	2
Caravans fumigated	1

RODENT DESTRUCTION

In complying with the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council undertake the destruction of rats and mice in a comprehensive manner. Infestations at domestic premises are cleared free of charge and at trade premises on a cost basis. Frequent attentions are given to the Council's refuse tips, sewers and sewage works. Yearly contracts are entered into with farmers and their premises are visited each month. The number of contracts in operation at the end of the year was 52.

The bulk of the work is being done by one operator using a small motor van for transport. He does have to be given some assistance with the sewer treatments. Any substantial increase in the number of farm contracts, which could be desired, would be more than one operator could deal with.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year:-

Number of premises inspected	748
Number of infestations dealt with	479

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is one small swimming pool in the district, at Mistley, which is controlled by the Mistley Parish Council. It is an open air pool constructed on the bank of the River Stour. At each high tide the pool becomes submerged and the water is changed by the natural flow of the river. No treatment is carried out. Three samples were taken in 1959 and the bacteriological results were satisfactory.

FACTORIES

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Reg- ister (2)	Number of Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	78	11	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	83	12	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness(S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	5	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	6	6	-	5	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Sections 110 and 111

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111
	No of Out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)
Wearing Apparel, Making etc.	3	-	-	-